

TWO CENTS.

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SILVER'S LAST HOPE

England Refuses to Enter Into Bimetallic Agreement of Any Kind.

WOLCOTT'S SUGGESTIONS

They Find No Favor in the Eyes of Salisbury.

Although France Is Ready to Enter Into an Agreement in the Interest of International Bimetallicism, England Refuses to Assist in Changing the Order of Things--No Further Hope for Silver.

London, Oct. 22.—The correspondence in regard to bimetallic proposals of the United States monetary commission was issued by the British foreign office this evening. The following account of the negotiations is taken from the official publication: At the conference held at the foreign office on July 12, the premier, the Marquis of Salisbury, the secretary of state for India, Lord George Hamilton, the chancellor of the exchequer, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, the first lord of the treasury, Mr. A. J. Balfour, the United States ambassador, Colonel John Hay, and the United States monetary commissioners, Senator Edward O. Wolcott, of Colorado; ex-Vice President Adlai E. Stevenson, of Illinois, and General Charles Jackson, of Massachusetts, were present. On the invitation of the British premier, Senator Wolcott explained that the object of the mission was to ascertain, in advance of an international conference, the views of the government, and the envoys had determined to ascertain the views of the French, British and German governments on the question of reaching an international bimetallic agreement. They had been to France, where they reached a complete and satisfactory understanding with the French government, and the envoys would have the cooperation in this matter of the French ambassador in London. The senator then explained that the success of the mission depended upon the attitude Great Britain would take, and he requested Great Britain to agree to open the English mints, as its contribution to the attempt to restore international bimetallicism with France and the United States co-operating together in an attempt to that end. The Marquis of Salisbury asked if France was ready to open her mints to free coinage, and Senator Wolcott replied "yes". The premier then inquired at what rate France would open her mints. Senator Wolcott said at 155, adding that the American envoys had accepted this ratio. WOLCOTT'S SUGGESTIONS. The senator then presented the following list of contributions which, among others, he suggested Great Britain might make: First—The opening of the Indian mints to the coinage of silver to the amount of British gold, which shall be full legal tender in the Straits Settlements and other silver standard colonies, and tender in the United Kingdom to the limit of silver legal tender. Second—Placing one-fifth of the bullion in the issue department of the Bank of England in silver. Third—Raising the legal tender limit of silver say 40 and issuing 20 shilling notes based on silver, which shall be legal tender, and the remainder in graduation, or otherwise, of the ten shilling gold pieces and the substitution of paper based on silver. Fourth—An agreement to coin annually so much silver, the amount to be left open. Fifth—The opening of the English mints to the coinage of silver to the amount of British dollars, which shall be full legal tender in the Straits Settlements and other silver standard colonies, and tender in the United Kingdom to the limit of silver legal tender. Sixth—Colonial action and the coinage of silver in Egypt. Seventh—Selling the general scope of the Huskisson plan. The meeting then closed, and it was understood by the parties that the absence of the French ambassador, Baron de Courcel, from the proceedings should be regarded as informal, and a second conference was held on the 15th, at which, in addition to those already mentioned, the French ambassador and M. Geoffrey, the counselor of the French embassy, were present. The French ambassador was there invited to declare the position of the French government, and he said France was ready to re-open her mints to the coinage of silver if the commercial nations adopted the same course, and he advocated at great length the ratio of 155. But, he explained, France would not consider the re-opening of the mints of India alone as being sufficient guarantee to permit the French government to re-open the French mints to the free coinage of silver. GREAT BRITAIN STUBBORN. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach then announced definitely that Great Britain would not agree to open the English mints to the unlimited coinage of silver, and that whatever views be and his colleagues might separately hold regarding bimetallicism, he could say that they were united on this point. Baron de Courcel said, as a personal suggestion, that among other contributions, he thought Great Britain should open the Indian mints and also agree to purchase annually 10,000,000 pounds sterling silver for a series of years. Senator Wolcott accepted the proposal that the British government should make this purchase with proper safeguards and provisions as to the place and manner of its use. Since this conference the British government has been considering the proposals and finally made the reply handed to the United States ambassador yesterday and called exclusively to the Associated Press. The reply of the government of India upon which Lord Salisbury based this decision, is a long document, giving an emphatic negative to the proposal to re-open the India mints. HARRISON'S BOOM. Mayor of the Windy City Is Favored by the Electors. Chicago, Oct. 22.—Mayor Harrison's gubernatorial boom was launched today at the second annual meeting of the Democratic editors of Illinois. About one hundred and fifty editors were present when Mayor Harrison was introduced by President A. L. Hereford, of the association. Mr. Hereford remarked that if Mayor Harrison "stood with both feet on the Chicago platform he would be heard from in state and national politics." The majority in his address of welcome to the delegates reaffirmed in most positive language his allegiance to the Democratic doctrine of 1896, and was heartily applauded. Before the adjournment tomorrow night it is expected an address will be adopted endorsing the Bryan platform for 1900 and pledging every member's support.

BUSINESS IS ON A SOLID BASIS

Iron Industry Waits Because Possible Production for the Year Has Been Practically Ordered.

New York, Oct. 22.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade will say in its issue tomorrow: After the heaviest buying ever known in many branches during September and the first half of October, it was both natural and desirable that a more quiet period should give time for testing the signs and temper of retail trade and for distributing part of the enormous quantities bought. In textile goods the rush of orders went far beyond all distributive demand in August and represented great replenishment of stocks and the similar rush for goods has been correspondingly great in other lines during the past two months. In iron and steel and in boots and shoes there was actual demand of a speculative inflation of prices such as was seen in 1895, but has been avoided, apparently, for this season, by the solid sense of leading men who regard a time of comparative quiet as essential to the coming and permanence of prosperity in their lines. As the buying for replenishment is partly satisfied and diminishes, there is some decrease in the volume of transactions, though at the same time the working force has further increased, the wages of labor have been in numerous cases advanced, and the foundation laid more broadly every week for larger buying and business hereafter. The iron industry waits, because possible production for the year has been practically ordered, while neither buyers nor sellers regard contracts at current prices for next year's business as quite safe. Bessemer pig is a shade weaker at \$10.40, and Grey Forge at \$11 at Pittsburg, while billets are hard to get at any price, owing to the stoppage of only two works of moderate size, so much has the current demand come to exceed production. Sales of warrant pig iron at Philadelphia twenty-five cents below is not in fact a decline, as it is finished products is almost of necessity smaller, since manufacturing works are nearly all full for months ahead, the plate mills at the west so full that they could not compete at all for three Rockefeller vessels requiring 2,500 tons each. The demand for bars is the best for a long time, and contracts for the East river bridge, for numerous new buildings and railway bridges, are still pending. The coke output has risen to 145,000 tons weekly, and last week known for years. Anthracite coal is sold at \$1.15 in New York harbor, or twenty cents below the circular, and conservative estimates make the year's output 40,000,000 tons. The only noteworthy feature in minor metals is a sensational collapse in lead of thirty points, with sales of 3,000 tons. The severe decline in cotton to 612 cents from 8.25 cents on August 20 is due to widespread confidence in large estimates of yield. A natural consequence of the decline is the fall of print cloths to the lowest point in the history of the market, 2.37 cents, and cotton goods generally are easy with limited stocks. All woolen goods are firm, but there is no new business of note for spring outside of dress goods. Sales of wool have sharply decreased again at Boston, amounting to only 3,043,000 pounds, against 4,400,000 in the week ending September and the week there was the dullest since January 7. Some large offerings were made to realize profits before prices fell, but quotations remained unchanged because even at that a decline buyers were not disposed to take hold. The produce market acted with as little apparent reason as usual. Although Atlantic exports of wheat are 35,576, 967 bushels, flour included, and for three weeks of October, 10,439,098 bushels, against 7,742,214 last year, with western receipts not half a million bushels larger, the price advanced 2 1/2c. Corn, with smaller results and reports, barely a quarter of last year, declined a small fraction. Failures for the week were 24 in the United States against 274 last year, and 36 in Canada against 60 last year.

RECEPTION TO MISS CINEROS.

Washington, Oct. 22.—The president gave a large reception to Miss Cineros at which a large number of callers paid their respects to her in the east room. Among them were Miss Cosío, winners, the escaped Cuban girl, she was accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. Karl Decker and Mrs. John A. Logan. Mrs. Logan introduced the party and President McKinley shook hands with them, but as in the custom at these public receptions, said nothing.

HANK RUN ABSORBED.

Asheville, N. C., Oct. 22.—The run on the Battery Park bank stopped about 2 p. m., leaving more money in bank than when it opened this morning. The statement of the National bank is to the effect that inability to make collections was the cause of the failure and that it is probable the assets will be sufficient to pay all depositors.



AFRAID OF THEIR TICKET.

DOCUMENTS IN THE SCHROEDER CASE

An Important Letter to Bishop Horstmann, of Cleveland.

IS TIRED OF PERSISTENT HOSTILITY

Had Intended to Send in His Resignation Some Time Ago--Will Retire Within or at the End of the Scholastic Year of 1897-98.

Washington, Oct. 22.—The official correspondence relating to the case of Monsignor Schroeder, which attracted such widespread attention, became available today. The letter of Monsignor Schroeder submitted to the board of directors of the Catholic university is addressed to Bishop Horstmann, of Cleveland, who acted as attorney for the monsignor before the board. It was written shortly before the final meeting of the board, is dated yesterday, and is as follows: To the Right Rev. Bishop Ing. J. Horstmann, Bishop of Cleveland: Right Rev. Bishop: When had a few days ago the honor to meet you I took the opportunity to inform you that during my last stay in Germany I intended to send from there my resignation as professor of this university. As a matter of fact that persistent hostility to which I have been subjected for years past, not only with the anti-clerical, but constantly, also in the English newspapers, Catholic and secular, made such a resolution not only advisable but also necessary on account of my own health and peace of mind. I had been suffering from neuralgia in the most painful manner after the close of the last scholastic year and the physical disease in question is a duty to avoid every mental excitement. You also know that I did not send my resignation and that I came back to Washington on account of the letters of Cardinal Steinhuber, in which he expressed his own and the will of the holy father. When I followed this order, I was convinced that his holiness intended to advise me not to give up my position immediately. I therefore expressly told his eminence, the cardinal of Cologne, as well as my relatives and friends, that the next scholastic year would be absolutely the last year that I would stay at the university. When I arrived here on October 9 I was not a little astonished to hear that some members of the board had determined to demand my resignation. Before I had any chance to see you personally, the sentence of the board was proclaimed publicly in the newspapers. The apostolic delegate about the same time communicated to me the dispatch he had received from Cardinal Rampolla. I repeated expressly to his excellency that under no circumstances would I, or could I, remain in Washington beyond the scholastic year. At the same time remarked to his excellency that I would in no wise admit any appearance of any well-grounded grievance against me. I am therefore faced by a two-fold fact. On one hand I cannot and will not change the resolution to leave the university at this point to several members of the board, and on the other hand the newspapers have published charges against me which would be brought before the board, if I am a stumbling block I am convinced that I became such because I did what I thought and still think to have been my duty. But as a Catholic and a priest I also realize the fact that on account of the sentiments and prejudices existing in regard to me in this house, peace will not be re-established without a sacrifice on my part. And I understand that from this standpoint members of the board may find it advisable for me to make that sacrifice. I am ready to do so and will send my resignation to his eminence, the chancellor, within or at the end of the scholastic year '97-'98. Meanwhile I must enjoy all the rights and privileges that belong to my position as professor of dogmatic theology. I also expect that every member of the

PRESBYTERIANS AT CHAMBERSBURG

Interesting Sessions of the Synod Held Yesterday.

BUSINESS OF THE MEETINGS

Dr. Hathaway Speaks Against Sunday Excursions, Newspapers and Bicycles--A Big Fight Precipitated by Dr. Erskine's Report--Dr. McLeod, of Scranton, Gives Statistics.

Chambersburg, Pa., Oct. 22.—At today's session of the Presbyterial synod, the committee on synodical sustentation asked for an appropriation of \$30,000 next year, \$5,000 additional for work in new fields. Dr. I. W. Hathaway, of New York, secretary of the National Sabbath Observance union, spoke against Sunday excursions, newspapers and bicycles. Dr. David Mills, of Tacony, submitted a report on army chaplains. He stated there were thirty-four chaplains in the army, four of whom were Presbyterians. He recommended an increase in army chaplains to correspond with the number of posts. The report was ordered to be printed and sent to congress. Dr. Ebenezer Erskine, of Newville, read a report on Sabbath observance. The report precipitated a big fight. It recommended the avoidance of "scandalous sins" such as the saloon, riding on railroad trains, Sabbath excursions, Sunday newspapers, trolley and bicycle riding. It was finally referred back to the committee. Dr. James McLeod, of Scranton, reported that during the past year twenty ministers of the synod had died. W. H. Weaver, of Lincoln university, addressed the synod on behalf of freedmen, asking further aid for a race always true to this country and which has never produced a single socialist or anarchist. Rev. J. P. H. Schweitzer, of Philadelphia, spoke of work among the Germans. The synod has seven German congregations, 1,499 members, and raised \$17,700 for various purposes last year. A spirited debate occurred on the report of the committee which visited West Virginia university. It recommended the appointment of three ministers to aid the Presbyterian association therewith such moral and financial support as necessary. Dr. Robert Hunter, of Philadelphia, was re-elected state clerk for three years, and Dr. J. J. Beason, of Pittsburg, permanent clerk. Tonight the board of foreign missions held a meeting, and an address was made by Dr. Arthur J. Brown, secretary of the board. A reception followed.

YELLOW FEVER IS DEVELOPING

Nearly Fifty New Cases Reported from New Orleans--Senator Cage a Victim--Situation in Other Places.

New Orleans, Oct. 22.—Tonight at 7 o'clock the new cases of yellow fever had reached nearly fifty, and there had been no fewer than five deaths, of which one was that of a distinguished citizen, Rev. Dr. Purser, of the Valentine Street Baptist church. Three cases developed today in the asylum for destitute orphan boys, and it seems now as if every institution of this character in the city will be infected to some extent before the disease is stamped out. Eight or more have already reported cases. The list of new cases has been swelled by three in the home of State Senator Cage. Mr. Cage was taken sick a few days ago. His wife, who nursed him, was stricken today, as were also a servant. There have been rumors of frost in the outlying country. Captain Kerckham, of the weather bureau, says, however, that the temperature in Louisiana has been entirely too high for frost, and that none need be expected until November. Jackson, Miss., Oct. 22.—The state board of health tonight issued the following official statement: The board has been advised of the existence of a case of suspicious fever at Memphis, and in consequence, has promulgated an order quarantining against that city. One case is reported from Cayuga; under treatment, 15. Bay St. Louis has one new case. Clinton has eleven cases under treatment. At Edwards there are four new cases. Memphis, Tenn., Oct. 22.—President Thornton, of the board of health, tonight officially declared that a case of yellow fever exists in Memphis. The case is that of B. H. McFerrin, reported last night as suspicious. He is a yard conductor, and was taken sick Sunday. Pounded Her with a Lamp. New York, Oct. 22.—Patrick Burns quarreled with Kate Gibbons, his sister-in-law, in their Brooklyn home last night and pounded her over the head with a heavy lamp. She is expected to die. Burns was arrested today. He is 23 years old.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Weather Indications Today: Generally Fair; Northeast Winds.

1. General--England's Refusal to Enter Into a Bimetallic Agreement.

2. Correspondence Relative to the Case of Monsignor Schroeder.

3. Presbyterian Synod at Chambersburg.

4. Development of Yellow Fever.

5. The New York Campaign.

6. State--Capital Building Commission Adopts Design for the New Edifice.

7. Anniversary of the Battle of Red Bank.

8. Local--City Cannot Collect License Fees from Prominent Merchants.

9. Court Proceedings.

10. New Street Car Fender.

11. Editorial.

12. Comment of the Press.

13. Local--Social and Personal.

14. Religious News of the Week.

15. Local--Democrats Out Looking for the Wherewithal.

16. Epworth Leaguers Will Meet in Elm Park Church.

17. Local--Spiritualist Meeting in Taylor.

18. High and Training School Committee in a Turmoil.

19. Local--West Side and Suburban.

20. Lackawanna County News.

21. Story--"Perchance to Dream."

22. Sunday School Lesson for Tomorrow.

23. Notes of an Interview with John Ruskin.

24. Bloodiest Man in History.

25. Neighboring County Happenings.

26. Financial and Commercial.

BUTLER'S SUICIDE.

Philadelphia Insurance Agent Takes Strychnine at the Putnam House.

New York, Oct. 22.—James L. Butler, who came here from Philadelphia two weeks ago and became an agent for a gas company at No. 10 East Fourteenth street, committed suicide last night, taking strychnine in a room at the Putnam house. Butler and his wife had been living in apartments at a house in Fifteenth street. Last night Butler went to the Putnam house, engaged a room for the night and retired. When the hall boy went to his room today to call him he found the door ajar. After knocking on the door and receiving no response, he entered and found Butler lying on the bed. On the bureau was found a bottle of white liquid and an open letter. The letter read: Official--To whom it may concern: This request you to permit Mr. Stephen Merritt, of No. 34 West Twenty-third street, this city, to take charge of my body for its final disposition. The cause for my ending is to avoid severe conditions--sanity. Recently for a few moments my mental condition has been intermittently with a languid tendency. I did this, in view, to avoid a worse and greater evil. With good will to all men, I

THE CAMPAIGN IN NEW YORK

Great Number of Political Mass Meetings Are Held.

MEETING AT THE CASINO

General Tracy One of the Principal Speakers.

Independence Hall Democracy at Cooper Union--Judge Van Wyck's Letter--Carl Schurz the Chief Speaker at the Meeting of German-American Reform Union--Henry George on the Platform--Speeches by Col. Fred Grant and Others.

New York, Oct. 22.—A great number of political mass meetings were held throughout the metropolitan district tonight, and the champions for the different mayoralty candidates were out in force. Senator John Ford presided at a Republican meeting held in the Atlantic casino, this city, at which General Tracy was the principal speaker. He said, in part: Beyond the consequences to you as citizens of New York, there are interests at stake which concern you as citizens of the Union. It is idle to say that the result of this election in a city of three and a quarter millions people--more than the colonies had at the time of the Revolution--is to have no influence outside of the city. It is recognized by all the people outside that the result of this election is bound to have a great influence in the national election of 1900. The Republican party was the pulwack, the rallying point to which patriotic Democrats flocked to make a last stand for the honor and integrity of their country when it was threatened by a nation, a year, Bryanism is not dead; the fight against it is not yet over. They say, the government of a city is business and not politics. That is a strange doctrine. What is politics? Politics, my friends, is nothing more than governmental policy. There is no difference between the politics of a nation, a state or a city. There is a business side and a political side in the government of a nation, a state, or a city.

Cooper Union was filled to the doors with adherents of the Independence hall Democracy, to ratify the nomination of the Tammany ticket. The Independence hall Democracy has for its leaders Julius Harburger and Ernest Harvier, and has declared for the Tammany ticket because of the Haines law. The latter was made the feature of the speeches in the evening, and Mr. Harburger spoke for forty-five minutes on that subject.

JUDGE VAN WYCK. Judge Van Wyck, it was expected, would be present at the meeting, but he did not go. Instead he sent a letter which was read at the meeting. The letter, in part, follows: I stand with you in hearty support of the utterances on the important subjects of home rule and personal liberty made in the platform of the Democratic convention which honored me with its nomination. We believe that home rule is essential to the rights of a nation. The Democratic party stands for the supremacy of the municipality in matters of local government. We denounce as a usurpation of the rights of both the individual and the municipality any attempt of the state legislature to dictate the customs, habits and pursuits of our citizens. We condemn the Tammany Hall violations of our rights in this regard by the Republican majority in the state legislature. We believe that under free institutions the only proper function of government is to provide for the convenience, well being and protection of the people and that all laws that unduly abridge the personal rights of the citizens in the practice of innocent customs and in the pursuit of harmless pleasure until repealed shall be void. We denounce the system of unlawful arrest and detention that has grown up in disregard of the correct principles of government as a development of the arbitrary exercise of official power, and we demand a strict observance of all legal requirements before any citizen shall be deprived of his liberty.

A Citizens' union mass meeting was held at City Hall in Brooklyn, under auspices of the German-American Reform union of New York, at which Dr. John W. Shildge presided and the chief speaker of the evening was Hon. Carl Schurz. Resolutions were adopted denouncing the Tammany Hall candidates as "notoriously nothing but tools of one man" denouncing the Republican candidates as "equally under the subjection of one man," Henry George as "a dreamer and a theorist, who has never studied municipal problems and whose administration would undoubtedly be a failure," and pledging the support of the Germans to Seth Low.

BOUQUET FOR LOW.

A letter was received from Oswald Ottendorfer, proprietor and editor of the New York Staats Zeitung, in which he said: "In Seth Low we have a man who if it is at all feasible will bring some system and order into the chaos which will follow the election of the charter for Greater New York. The misfortune of a victory on the part of either the Democrats or Republicans at this election would increase the chaos and would produce abuses with which an entire generation might struggle in vain. Henry George made the rounds of the east side tonight in a carriage, accompanied by his wife and two friends and in the several halls he visited he was greeted by large and enthusiastic audiences who accorded him an ovation. Colonel Fred. D. Grant presided over a Republican rally tonight at the Central Opera house. There was an audience of 2,000.